

Edinburgh Mercury

No. 9976.

EDINBURGH,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1785.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Edinburgh, 19th August 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Letters to ALL PLACES will now be received at this Office till EIGHT o'clock at night, and that the Posts will be dispatched as soon thereafter as the different mails can be made up.

By order of the Postmaster General,

DAVID ROSS, Secretary.

AUCTION OF FINE PRINTS.

ON Monday next, the 22d instant, and two following Evenings, at the large room, head of Bridge-street, known by the name of the Umbrella Warehouse, there will be sold by Auction by W. MARTIN, a choice Collection of CAPITAL PRINTS by the greatest masters, ancient and modern, particularly Rubens, Rembrandt, Oslade, C. Visscher, Bartolozzi, Wille, Woollet, &c. fine impressions, some proofs. To begin precisely at six o'clock, and to be absolutely sold off without reserve. May be viewed on the respective days, from ten to four o'clock. Catalogues gratis.

MONEY TO LEND.

TO be LENT at the term of Martinmas next, two sums of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS each, upon heritable security, the interest of which is to be paid annually either in Edinburgh or in Glasgow, in the option of the lender.

For further particulars apply to James Marshall writer to the signet.

LINENS AND MUSLINS.

BENEZER GAIRDNER, at his Ware-room, Cross, Edinburgh, has just received a new and large assortment of Muslins of the following kinds, being part of the last sales in the India House, just now ended, which he is selling on the lowest terms:

Plain,	Corded and Figured Demitties.
Flowered,	India Twel.
Stripped and	Callico.
flowered,	Plain Clear Lawns.
Book.	Stripped ditto.
Ditto Handkerchiefs.	Handkerchiefs ditto.
Neck Cloths.	
A large assortment of uncommonly low 4-4th, 5-4th, 6-4th Plain Muslin for gowns.	
Has just received, fresh from the Bleaching, of his own manufacture, good assortment of Plain Linen, various prices.	
Also, Sheetings, all the different breadths required. 12, 14, and 16 broad, from 1 s. 2 d. to 6 s. 6 d.	
Damask Table	Diaper Table-linen, } in suits.
Linen, new-	newest patterns,
est and most	Ditto in single Cloths, various
elegant pat-	sizes.
terns,	Ditto Ten Napkins.
Ditto in single Cloths, va-	Towellings and Cloutings.
rious sizes.	Glass Cloths and Rubbers.
Ditto Tea Napkins.	Cambrics, different prices.
	Long Lawns of all kinds.

The patterns of his Damask and Diaper are these that he has used the premiums with, these several years past.

He likewise manufactures, in the most elegant manner, Noblemen and Gentlemen Coats of Arms, Crests, Mottoes, Cyphers, or any other emblem.

Orders executed in the best manner.

N. B. At his factory, West Port, he sells (as formerly) Lint and Tow all kinds, and buys and sells Yarn.

NOTICE

THAT the GLASGOW BOTTLE WORK, formerly carried on under the firm of "William Henderson and Company," is to be continued from the 3d day of September next; after which time the business will be carried on, as usual, by a new company, under the firm of "The Glasgow Bottle Work Company."

Orders addressed to John Geddes, their manager, will be punctually executed.

Glasgow, August 10, 1785.

St CUTHBERT'S PARISH MEETING.

THE adjourned joint General Meeting of Heritors and Kirk Session, is to be held within the Parish Church, on Tuesday the 23d of August instant, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to take under their consideration the supplying the vacancy occasioned by the death of one of the members of that parish; and as this is a matter of great importance to the parish, it is hoped all concerned will attend. By order of the Meeting, J. A. BALFOUR, Preses.

WHEREAS THOMAS MERCER, Writer

in Edinburgh, is suspected to have forged three bills of 200 l. one of which he discounted at the Bank of Scotland, one at the Bank of Edinburgh, and one at Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, & Company's, in Edinburgh, a reward of TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS is hereby offered, and will be paid by them to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Thomas Mercer, and incarcerate him any of His Majesty's jails in Great Britain or Ireland.

The said Thomas Mercer is of a thin make, about five feet seven inches high, a good deal pitted with the small-pox, of a pale complexion, grey eyes, and reddish hair; has the appearance of being about 35 years of age, speaks a little in his walk, and has in general a grave demure countenance.

STOLEN OR STRAYED

FROM a Park at the Mains of Balingard, in the neighbourhood of Forfar, Kirriemuir, and Glamis, upon Thursday the 18th instant, a Handsome BROWN HORSE, about four years old, in good condition, and of a pretty stout make, betwixt 14 and 15 hands high, with a neck rather thick, and a few white hairs in his forehead; his tail short, with a long rump, but which he does not carry well.

Any person who can give information, so as to lead to a discovery, by applying to William Badenach merchant in Glamis, or to Messrs Buchanan and Duncan, merchants, Dundee, will be handsomely rewarded, and all expenses paid.

A HORSE STOLEN.

FROM a park at Carnynte, two miles distant from Glasgow, between Monday evening the 1st, and Tuesday morning the 2d current.

BAY GALLOWAY, fourteen and a half hands high, or thereby, with a set up tail, the tail and mane both black and newly pulled, face almost white, with his hind legs white a little above the pastern, there was a rope halter in his head, with a tether hanging at it, for the purpose of catching him easily. If such a horse appears any where for sale, or is taken up, and whoever secures him shall be handsomely rewarded, by applying to Thomas Buchanan, writer in Glasgow. Glasgow, 3d August 1785.

N. B. A man went through the Stable-green toll-bar, of Glasgow, on a horse of the above description, a little past twelve of the night, in which above horse was stolen. On Tuesday morning, at sun-rising, the horse was seen at Carron-bridge, with a young stout man on him, of twenty-four years of age, having a grey coat and slouched hat. The same horse and man were some hours afterwards seen high the town of Glasgow; and as there was a fair at Forfar upon Thursday thereafter, it is imagined the horse would be carried there and sold. It is probable may be found where in the neighbourhood of Forfar. It is that, after this intimation, any person who may have purchased the horse, or knows any thing of him, will immediately give intimation

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Aug. 12.

MR ORDE came down at near five o'clock in the evening, and in a speech of three hours length, opened the long-expected business of the day. He reminded the House of the unanimous address voted last session, requesting His Majesty to employ his Ministers during the recess, in forming a final and permanent system for the adjustment of our commerce with Great Britain, upon a footing of mutual benefit. He adverted to the eleven propositions passed this session, which had been afterwards laid before the Parliament of England; and though that Parliament had, in some degree, augmented the number of the propositions, yet the spirit of them was fully adhered to, and the alterations were mere matters of necessary regulation to carry the eleven original propositions into effect. The House, therefore, he hoped, would weigh this business without party, and without prejudice; they would consider the difficult situation the English Minister was in, combating with the wishes and the long prejudices of the manufacturers, and which difficulties were greatly augmented by the Opposition; they would, therefore, rather applaud the manly firmness of Mr Pitt, in withstanding the desires of the manufacturers, and the power of the Opposition; and they would see that what he had to propose was actually founded upon the very principles which they had themselves agreed to. He was suspected of saying what would be injurious to the constitution and destructive of the independence of Ireland. He had all along disavowed any such intention. No situation of his should ever make him offer such an insult, and he declared to God, he would not for any consideration offer any thing, of which he did not in his heart approve. It was true, there was a clause in the bill which he intended to introduce, that Ireland, for the benefits which the was to receive, was to adopt, what? the navigation laws of England; those laws which were the admiration of the world, and which had been the means of raising the British nation. The ships of Ireland, the sailors of Ireland, and ships the property of Irishmen, were to be at all times considered as favourably as ships of England; ships manned with English sailors, and ships the property of Englishmen. But there was no compulsion upon the Parliament of Ireland; it was free in the enjoyment of its legislative capacity; it was at all times to judge of the condition; it was to consider whether that condition was fulfilled. If the English nation broke it; if at any time Ireland was to be injured, the Parliament of Ireland could reject the law: They were to receive benefits upon conditions; as soon as they did not chuse to comply with the conditions, they had their option to refuse the benefit. Was this, then, treating the rights of Ireland? Was this an attack upon her independence? Or had he said, standing as he then did upon such ground, to fear the resolution proposed by an Hon. member on a former day, as a bar to what he had to propose? No; it left the Parliament of Ireland directly in the same state as they were by their compact in the year 79, when they got the freedom of the Colonial trade, exactly upon the same conditions. [He then read an extract from the statutes, wherein was the stipulation of paying equal duties upon articles imported from the Colonies, as the same commodities paid in England.] Was that stipulation ever considered as an infringement of their independence? No; Ireland never murmured at it; never considered it in that light; neither could they fairly consider his proposition so. He then said he should, before he sat down, humbly move for leave to bring in a bill to effectuate the final adjustment of the mutual trade and intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, upon principles of mutual benefit to both countries. He then read the bill, which corresponded with that brought in by Mr Pitt in England, and compared the several propositions with the different paragraphs. When he came to that part which respected the adoption of the English navigation laws, he noticed that it was but a condition, that whenever the Irish Parliament chose to break the condition, they would only have to reject the law which they considered injurious to them, and would be directly in the same state they are at present: But this, he hoped, would never happen, as England covenanted on her part to make those laws equally beneficial to both countries. A similarity of laws was allowed on all hands to be necessary, and he could not see, if the eleven propositions had been agreed to, how it would be possible to have carried them into execution, without enacting this condition. He then adverted to some parts relative to prohibitions; and also to the appointment of Commissioners to settle the countervailing duties, and also the protection of copy-rights and patents. These clauses, however, he should lay open, that Ireland might consider whether they would remain in the same state they do at present; or whether they would themselves adopt the same plan of copy-rights and patents which existed in Great Britain.

He believed, was he to recommend any thing, he would recommend the putting copy-rights and patents on the same footing here; but, however, this he would lay open for consideration. He also mentioned two additional clauses which he intended to introduce; the one was, that as they could not bind a future Parliament, which was free as they were, to make laws that the Parliament should from time to time consider, and enact the same navigation laws, &c. enacted in Great Britain, imposing equal restraints and equal benefits on both countries, as the fundamental principles of this adjustment, and that it might at all times be known whether the conditions were fulfilled on the part of Britain, he would add, that the conditions should be at all times deemed and taken as fulfilled, unless declared otherwise by the address of both Houses of Parliament.

This bill he would, if the House was pleased to give him leave, bring in on Monday, and move that it might be printed; he would then, in order that the House and the nation might receive every information upon the subject, move for an adjournment for some time. He begged pardon for detaining the House so long, and said, this system, he was sure, would be permanent, and prove the lasting pillars whereon to build an edifice, to store the mutual prosperity of both countries. He then presented, by the Lord Lieutenant's command, the twenty propositions agreed to by the English Parliament, the address to his Majesty, the books of evidence taken before them, and some official papers, concluding the whole with the motion for leave to bring in the bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seconded the motion.

Mr Conolly said, that at first he considered this business of such importance, so mystical, so difficult to be understood, that he did intend to have moved for an address for time, but from what had fallen from the Right Hon. Secretary, he perceived such a radical objection to the bill, that he could not consent to its introduction. It was manifest that it was an attack upon the liberty, the constitution, the independence of this country; and as such he could not admit it; but he would not object to it on the narrow principle of his being an Irishman; as an Englishman he must object to it; he could not as an Englishman agree to relinquish the constitution of England; as a subject of the empire he would oppose it. He had never, he owned, been a stickler for the acquisition of those rights; but as we had obtained those rights, he would ever maintain them. He had been two-and-twenty years in Parliament; he had been in Parliament in Great Britain, and he believed no man would accuse him of ever having given his voice from motives of party. It had been said, that the Duke of Portland declared in the English House, that it never was his intention, when in office, to have given greater benefits to Ireland. He would not believe that the noble Duke could have said it; and he would tell them why he could not have said it, because, during Lord North's administration there, two bills for the protection of our manufactures—the duty upon beer, and the duty upon iron ware—were laid on. This was granting further benefits to Ireland, and therefore the noble Duke could not have said what had been reported. Upon the whole, he must give his decided opinion against the introduction of the bill.

Sir E. Newenham reprobated the entire principle of the intended bill, as being the greatest insult that could be offered to an independent nation; and said, that even the introduction of it would be a disgrace to Parliament.

Mr Grattan, in a speech of eloquence, great as ever drew the atten-

tion of an admiring audience, nervous and argumentative as ever flowed from the lips of a patriot orator, and which it is impossible for us, at this late hour, to do justice to, arranged the motion made by the Right Hon. Secretary. He could not agree, that the provisions in this bill corresponded with the settlement of 79. In 79, you asked for two things, a foreign trade and a plantation trade; by the settlement of the year 79, you obtained a plantation trade, a right to trade to the colonies of Great Britain, and you got it upon conditions; but then you had a selection, you were not confined; if you chose to deal with the British colonies, Britain had a right to tell you what conditions you should deal with them; in the year 82, you were declared, by the virtue of the people, independent; you had a right as an independent nation to trade with every foreign state—but by the present system, you are to refrain your foreign trade; you are called upon to barter your free constitution for a restraint of commerce; you are to refrain your trade to the East; you are to refrain your trade in the West; you are to give a preference to the British islands where you purchase dear; and you are not to trade with other islands, where you might obtain the same articles cheaper, and where you might establish in every one of them a market for your own manufactures. You are told you must not pass the Cape of Good Hope; and for this you are to barter your constitution. You are to open the settlement of 79; you are to open the settlement of 82; and you are called upon to make a new settlement, which is to destroy your freedom as a nation; it is not to barter the constitution—it is to barter the rights of the people, and destroy what God and nature gave them!

I ask you, do you come prepared—have you authority to do so? Is the address of this House an authority? Are the eleven Propositions an authority? Have you the power sitting here in a delegated capacity, to guard the rights of the people? Have you the power to relinquish them? I say you have not, and I say it from authority; I say it from Mr Locke; that great man declares, that whenever the legislature of a country gives up its legislative capacity to another, it is an abdication of their power, and the people have a right to form a new Government. The people may submit, it is true, but they may also resist; you are prescribed from going further than the Cape of Good Hope—you are to give up India, the borders of China, and even China itself. What power upon earth can say to an independent nation, thus far shall you go, and no farther? It has more the appearance of the resentment of God, than of an act of Parliament, and bears in it no human trait—save its presumption; but if you had the power, would you be wise in doing so—would you be wise, when you are asking for trade, to put that trade into other hands to regulate, into the hands of a rival. Who can tell what benefits you might receive? You have received some, though not as extensive as perhaps you might have expected; add who can tell how many more you might receive in time? But the English laws are to be equally beneficial, and to contain equal restraints on both countries—why? equal restraints would ruin us. Can a poor country contend with a rich one; if Great Britain, with all her heavy fund of debt and heavy taxes, but with all her excellence, large capitals, and experience, can vie with you—can surpass you—can Ireland expect, though not labouring under near so heavy a debt, but with all her poverty and inexperience to vie with her, when loaded with equal taxation? But see what the Right Hon. Gentleman has said relative to the East Indies, when the Company's charter shall expire; if they remain the property of Great Britain, or if they become the property of any other nation, you will have a right to trade with them on the same footing with Great Britain; that is, while they are the monopoly of the Company, you must leave them that monopoly; but if Great Britain shall at any time refuse to renew the charter, then you are to trade with them under any restraints which Great Britain in that case, she has only to raise the duty upon that article, and the for ever shuts your ports against it; you must see then how absurd it is to think of possessing trade, if you give up the regulation of that trade. The folly, the evils are so evident, that it looks as if God, a friend to the constitution of Ireland, had annexed those pains and penalties to deter you from destroying it. If you agree to the present bill, you will exhibit a phenomenon to the world; you will exhibit at one time the glorious achievement of your constitution, by the greatest magnanimity and virtue; and, in three years afterwards, the relinquishment of your liberty, and a decline into the most abject slavery—but what is it at last? It is the bargain of constitution for commerce.

I know, it is said, whenever you chuse to have your constitution, you may have it; but then you must give up your commerce. Now, either it is to be beneficial, or it is not: If it is not, why make the settlement at all? And if it is, why leave us the only means to liberty, when the interest of individuals, and the increased power of the Crown, may render us unable to effect it? But, Sir, will the people, high-spirited and virtuous as they are, consent to such a relinquishment? Sir, this is not the means to establish peace; to do that, you must inspire the people with a confidence in your integrity. We have seen the people interfere; we have been sometimes proud to see them take the lead. Let us now precede them, and show them the Parliament will support that independence which the people for the Parliament obtained. These are the ways of placating us, and all their paths are peace!—It is true, Sir, the Right Hon. Gentleman has opened this business with great delicacy: He has not wounded our ears—but the bill is destructive of our rights. The fourth Proposition, that has been so much censured, is not more reprehensible in my opinion, than the fifth, the sixth, and the ninth; these all equally tend to legislation; and if you agree to the principle, you open the settlement of 1779; you open the settlement of 1782.—You restrain your foreign trade, which, as an independent nation, you have no right to do; and Ireland is undone.

Mr Mason paid many compliments to Mr Grattan, but defended the principle of the bill, and said, the objections made to it arose from jealousy, which, as the poet said, made trifles light as air; proofs as strong as holy writ; so the Hon. Member's fears arose all from the effects of his imagination.

Sir Henry Cavendish reprobated the bill in the strongest terms. As an Irishman, he would ever support the rights of Ireland: This was not the system of Ireland; this was not the system of Great Britain; this was not a family compact: One brother had been heard declaiming in the British Senate against it, and writing to another brother to oppose it: He hoped the other brother would now act a similar part. He was not fond of alarming the people; he had often censured those who were; but now the people must be alarmed; and if he was to advise them, should the bill take place, he would have them wait with patience; He would have them meet and petition the Parliament respectfully; He would have the property of the people petition; and if the Parliament will not hear their petitions, will not attend to the property of the kingdom, then there was one way left, which he would not mention, but which he trusted in God the decision on this question would render unnecessary.

Mr Burch (of Old Town) said, he could not give his assent to the motion, because he could place no confidence in the Right Honourable Member who had made it. He could not give him his confidence, because he looked upon steadiness of conduct as in private life, a mark of honesty; he could not give him his confidence; because, though it was a commercial treaty, he did not take the advice of one body of merchants, either the Chamber of Commerce, or the Merchants of Cork. He could not give him his confidence; because, when his words were rung in the English House, he hid his head in some corner of the Treasury, and quibbled between the difference of the words "an imputation" and "a mark of difference in which the faculty of a Johnson could not find a distinction; for he had the curiosity to look into his dictionary, and he found there, that he explained one word by the other. He could not give him his confidence; because he could not confide in the man, with as the time his character was so mangled, a British Senator, and at that time in Great Britain, did not meet the charge, did not face it; as a man, and standing in his place, tell them the temper, the situation of Ireland: He could not give him his confidence; because he was sure, that if he had been there, he would have agreed with Mr Pitt; for, however he differed on other points with Mr Pitt, that was here, that was in another kingdom;



but if he had been in the same kingdom, he was sure he would have operated with him upon this. He could not give his confidence to the Minister of England; because, after framing eleven propositions, he had permitted them to be altered into twenty. He could not give his confidence to Mr Pitt; because he was himself the mover of the infamous fourth proposition. He could not give him his confidence; because he had originally moved that proposition, without even the latter words of the resolution, as they now stood. He could not confide in such ministers, or such men. He could not confide in Great Britain; because Great Britain had already broke her faith with Ireland. He need not remind them of the act of William, whereby it was agreed, when Ireland gave up the woollen trade, England stipulated to advance our linen trade to the utmost of her power: yet she, in violation of this treaty, refused our full-cloth. Is not full-cloth linen manufacture? And, what is the stipulation of this agreement? Give me the power to make laws for you, and you shall in return send us your full-cloth, which, by a former treaty, we were bound to protect to the utmost of our power.

I cannot confide in her, because, after solemnly renouncing ever to attempt legislating for Ireland, the fourth proposition stands registered on her journals. I say, while that resolution appears upon her journals, I think we ought not to enter into any treaty; and it was with difficulty I could repress my feelings on this motion being made, in not moving for an address, asserting the rights of Ireland, and the insolence, the audacity, with which we had been treated. But what is the comfort held out to us? It is this, Give me the management, and if you do not like how I manage it, why you may take it back again. It is just as if a man said, Give me the management of your estate, and if you do not like how I use it, take it back again. For me, I consider the man who asks me to commit a treason, to consider me as the traitor; and I should spurn at his proposal with indignation, while I should look at the counsellor with contempt. And let me tell the Right Hon. Gentleman, that if his system contained a thousand times more benefits than he says it does, while he requires me to betray the liberty of my country, I would spurn it; and, sooner than vote for his bill to be brought in, I would vote the Right Hon. member out of this House.

The Attorney-General defended the bill, and said, he remembered to have read in a speech, printed, he supposed, under the inspection of an Hon. member, the definition of a free trade. What is freedom of trade? A right to trade with any country, on such conditions as that country shall impose.

Mr Flood rose, and said, he had all along opposed this negotiation, because he dreaded what had now happened: He thought it was but an attempt to draw us into a treaty, that, under the guise of treaty, we might lose our liberties. He dreaded something desperate when he saw the liberty of the press invaded—the peaceful meetings of the people attempted to be suppressed—new barracks erected in the Castle-yard—military riots passed by unnoticed—carnage in our streets—every trifling tumult of the people enlarged upon—more soldiers in the metropolis than, during the whole war, were in the kingdom—and the Volunteers, to whom the defence of the nation was to be attributed, desired to lay down their arms. He dreaded something was intended, for which it was necessary to break the spirit of the people, and now he saw he was right in his conclusion. A Right Hon. Gentleman had recollected part of a speech, which he was pleased to say was printed under his inspection; he would, he believed, have no occasion now to be ashamed of, or retract a word of it. A free trade is the right to trade with other countries upon such conditions as such countries shall think proper. What right has any kingdom to trade with another, but upon such conditions as that other kingdom shall impose upon that trade? But what has this to say to imposing restrictions on the other parts of your commerce? what has it to say to your binding your internal interest? The Right Hon. Gentleman might recollect when some persons pledged themselves to support the eleven propositions.

Attorney-General. I pledged myself to do nothing detrimental to the interest of the kingdom.

Mr Flood. That was then a very safe pledge; it was just no pledge at all: it is just like the pledge of Great Britain. Great Britain pledges herself to do every thing for the mutual benefit of both countries; that is, so long as you leave to her to determine what is for the benefit of both; and the Right Hon. Gentleman pledged himself to do nothing detrimental to the interest of Ireland; that is, so long as you leave to him to judge upon what is, or is not detrimental to its interests. I have said it often, and I say it again, that is not the system of Ireland; it originated in the British cabinet. The two Right Hon. Gentlemen, who assisted in its formation, were sent for to England; it was framed in England. It was not the desire of the people of Ireland; they asked only for Protection on the address of this House, that required only a few sentences of such points as were not adjusted. It was not authorized by the King's speech; that only desired us to form an adjustment of those matters not yet finally settled.

Now I say, your plantation trade was finally settled in the year 79. I say, your foreign trade was finally settled by the recognition of your rights in 82. Nothing remained for you now to settle, but your trade with Great Britain herself; for the settlement of your plantation trade, Lord North said you had paid the price before hand; your unhaken and steady loyalty—you paid another price; you gave a monopoly to the British islands; and you paid a third price in new and additional taxes. Your merchants complained to you, that the prohibitory duties in England secured to the English merchant his domestic market, and he very reasonably required of you, to lay on protecting duties, in order to give him the advantage of his own market. This you refused; why? because it would be injurious to Great Britain; the must have lost much by being shut out from you, and you gain little by being admitted to send to her; you shall not have protecting duties, because that would prevent the Englishman from underselling you in your own market; but you shall have liberty to export to England, where it is not possible you can undersell her. As to your carrying trade, it is nonsense; it is absurd to think that you can buy the goods of the English plantations, and after the expense of freight, undersell the British merchant, whose property they are, who has the sole dominion of them, and who appoints every revenue officer in the place; unless you can suppose this, that you shall buy cheap, that you shall have a very great superfluity where you generally buy dear and have less; and at the same time that there shall be a great scarcity in England, where there is generally a superfluity, and that you shall sell dear there, where it is generally sold cheap; so that in the year 79, you pay a triple price, your loyalty, the monopoly, and an increase of revenue, to get rid of a circuitous trade from the colonies, through Great Britain to Ireland; and in the year 85, you pay a triple price, your constitution, the surplus of your hereditary revenue, and 140,000 l. in new taxes, in order to raise that surplus, for a circuitous trade from the colonies, thro' Ireland to Great Britain. And what do you give the surplus of your revenue for? For the protection of the British navy, in time of peace, when you do not want it; and you have no stipulation for protection in time of war, when you will be in danger.

Now, is it right in an independent nation, such as you are, to tell Great Britain you want protection?—that kingdom which pays another kingdom for protection, owes the cannot protect herself, and becomes dependent upon the country that affords it. But I ask you, did Great Britain protect you?—did she protect you; during the late war, with her fleet?—no—you had the Stag frigate for a while. Did she protect you with her army?—no—they were gone to America. Did you protect yourselves with your own army which you paid?—no—you lent your army to Great Britain, and you protected yourselves by your own virtue, by the virtue of those Volunteers, whom it is become the fashion ungratefully to revile. Thus you gave England a double protection: You protected her by your own army, and you protected yourselves.

But mark the subtlety in which the Propositions are framed: There are to be no new prohibitions on exportation—why? because Great Britain getting more, by her exports to you, than she can suffer by her imports from you, you are to be for ever bound to lay on no new prohibitions which might injure her, and she retains her prohibitions. She takes the raw material of your linen, which is your staple commodity; but she will not suffer you to take a lock of her wool, because it is the raw material of her staple.

Again, there are to be Commissioners appointed to regulate the countervailing duties: there will be manifest difficulty to settle what may be a sufficient countervailing duty; and there is not a farthing you give to your Dublin Society, to your Navigation Board, to your inland carriage of corn, that will not be swallowed up in these new duties, those countervailing duties. Again, see what is done; you must have a docket for the exportation of your goods; but the Englishman needs none. Why is this? Because the docket is necessary, lest you should smuggle into British ports; but the Englishman may smuggle into yours, to the destruction of your fair trader, and the decrease of your revenue. Mr Flood went

minutely into every one of the Propositions, into the address, and the report of the Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain; and, in a speech of three hours, displayed the most clear knowledge of the subject, concluding with giving his dissent to the motion.

Colonel Gore, (who had retired to take some little refreshment) just as the question was going to be put, requested the House to hear him for a minute or two, and no more. He said he did not wish to delay the division on this important question, after the fatigue of a sitting of near fifteen hours, which bore hard on the constitutions of the most robust—(but too severely on the fair, who honoured us with their attention.)—He said he had never predecided on any matter to be agitated in this House, nor did he ever pledge himself before a debate to those he represented, which, at this instant, he seems to be the whole people of Ireland; further than to take that part which became an honest man, and a friend to his country. He said, to the best of his unprejudiced judgment, he acted up to these characters in voting for the admission of the bill, and for those reasons, founded on the excellent arguments of this night, of day, or both, call it what you will;—first, that it ratifies, in the strongest and most solemn manner, our constitution, and secures our independency;—secondly, that it puts it into our power to become a rich, a respectable people;—thirdly, that it renders the two countries one, as to operation and effect, leaving, at the same time, this ancient kingdom in distinct, full, and separate possession, of honour, respect, and consequence!

Mr Foster, Mr Gardiner, Mr Beresford, jun. Mr Moore, and Mr Ogle, spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr Smith, Mr Curren, Mr Forbes, Mr Kearney, Mr Corry, and Major Doyle, against it.

At 22 minutes past Eight on Saturday morning the House divided, Ayes 127. Noes 108.

Sir H. Cavendish congratulated the House on the division, and advised the Minister not to attempt this bill further, as he would find, that when the rights of Ireland were in question, minority would be a majority.

Sir H. Langrishe moved the question of adjournment.

Mr Flood said, he had a question of order to propose, which was, to know if this would not be deemed a money bill; and then gave notice, that if Sir Hercules Langrishe would withdraw his motion for the adjournment, he would move a resolution, declaring our determination not to suffer the smallest infringement of our independent legislation.

Sir E. Newenham advised Government, for the sake of peace and their own honour, to drop all further proceedings in this business, as the division was a victory on the side of the people. He wished that they would let his Hon. friend's motion take place, that the whole kingdom might, by that night's post, be relieved from its anxiety for its legislative rights. This was indeed a proud day for Ireland, to see so numerous a band of patriots closely attending their duty for 18 hours.

The House divided on the question of adjournment, Ayes 120. Noes 104.

Tellers for the Ayes, Right Hon. Mr Gardiner and Mr Moore.

Tellers for the Noes, Right Hon. Mr O'Neill and Right Hon. Mr Conolly.

Adjourned at half past NINE in the morning.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Aug. 16.

POOL, 12. A Norway vessel, about 200 tons, was found the 10th inst. on her broadside off Portland, by a Dover cutter, and afterwards fallen in with by the Laurel cutter, who is towing her into Studland Bay; it is thought she overfet in a thunder storm; the crew supposed to have got into Bridport, as a boat with eleven men was seen rowing in there.

Captain Fuls, of the Exeter, arrived at Bristol from Jamaica, the 15th June spoke the Canada for London off the Caninas; the 17th ult. lat. 37. 21. long. 54. 41. spoke the Ashley, Castles, for London; and the 19th ditto, in lat. 38. 39. long. 56. 21. spoke the Tweed, Graham, from London to Virginia.

The Johanna Maria, a Danish East Indiaman from Copenhagen, is arrived off Dover in her way to India.

Captain Miller, of the Lord Townsend, arrived in the River from Jamaica, spoke the Lord Hood, clear of the Gulf.

Captain Allison, of the Friendship, arrived in the Downs from Tortola, on the 25th ult. in lat. 41. 45. N. long. 32. W. spoke the Mary, Hudson, of London, from Cadiz to Newfoundland, out 21 days.

Elfinore, August 2. There is a ship just passing the Sound, supposed to be the Hercules, Geertsen, from the East Indies to Copenhagen.

By advices in town, a Venetian ship, bound from Italy to the coast of Spain, was seen on the 10th inst. near the Island of Cyprus, who destroyed all the crew, the women excepted.

Three Portuguese vessels from Cadiz to the coast of Galicia, with fait, are taken by the Algerines.

The Adolphus Frederick, Swedish Indiaman, for China, was at the Cape of Good Hope the 16th April, all well.

Captain Harris, of the Olive, arrived in the Creek from Mogadore, on the 14th ult. off Madeira, spoke the Brothers, Pugnier, from Liverpool to Africa, all well; and on the 5th inst. in lat. 46. 48. long. 10. spoke the Jane, Warren, from Amsterdam to Charlestown, all well.

From the London Papers, August 16.

Madrid, July 23. Although the King has employed every means compatible with the dignity of his crown, and the honour of the Spanish nation, towards the conclusion of a peace with the Algerines, the corsairs of that Regency have already violated the treaty for a suspension of hostilities, and an appearance no longer exists of peace being established between the two powers; in consequence of which his Majesty has renewed the orders for convoys to fail, at appointed periods, for the protection of the trade of this kingdom, and particularly in the Mediterranean and the Indies.

Paris, July 29. A young woman of this city, named Pauline, has lately given a most astonishing proof of courage and sang froid. She drank a glass of poison, which put an end to her existence in less than a quarter of an hour; and the reason of that rash act was occasioned by her affection, or rather her generosity, to a young officer, whom she loved, and whose father had confined him, on being informed that he had an inclination to marry Pauline. She wrote the following letter to the father of the young officer, which she gave to one of her friends to deliver to him just before she put an end to her existence.

"SIR,
"Your son loved me, and I loved him. You have been alarmed, lest that inclination should end in his dishonour, and that fear has determined you to act in a manner unworthy of a father. Cease therefore to persecute him, for his misfortunes ought to cease the moment you are informed that I am no more! It is you who have killed me, but I reproach you not. Read this with as much indifference as I write it, but restore your son to his liberty; restore it to him generously, and do not poison that gift, by telling him what it has cost me. He will, perhaps, know it but too soon. He will then know how I have been punished for an attachment which could only end with my life. This is the last of the unfortunate
PAULINE."

Paris, Aug. 2. The general subject of conversation here is the approaching arrival of a Russian fleet on our coasts, to pass the Gulf of Gascogne, at the Straights of Gibraltar, which we are assured will be opposed by France and Spain. Our politicians are very impatient to know how this refusal will be interpreted by the Court of Petersburg.

Paris, Aug. 5. The Ex-President Entrecasteaux was upon the point of being embarked for the Brazils, when he fell dangerously ill from excess of remorse. On the 16th of last month he felt his end approaching, and requested the Queen of Portugal to send him one of her Secretaries, who took down his last declaration, in which he owns himself to have

been alone the murderer of his own wife, at one o'clock in the morning of the 11th of May, 1784, when he entered her room quite naked, and getting upon the bed, put her head between his knees, and with a razor cut her throat. She cried out, he stopped her mouth, and he finished his bloody business with out the victim making the least noise. When she was quite dead he went into a small yard, and washed his whole body with water. This abominable criminal totally exculpates any of the servants from having the smallest concern in the horrid deed. He died on the 17th, and by order of the Queen he was ordered to be exposed to public view, with his face uncovered for 24 hours.

Hague, Aug. 8. The accounts received from Aix-la-Chapelle, of a design having been in agitation, forcibly to carry off the papers of Duke Louis of Brunswick, are neither confirmed nor contradicted by the letters of yesterday: All that we hear further upon this occasion is, that the Imperial Post-office has published the following notice, viz.

"An event very interesting to the most respectable persons here, has occasioned a report to be spread, that suspected letters are opened at the Imperial Post-office.

"No letters may be opened but by a superior order, and such order has either been given or applied for; thus the assertion is false, and totally destitute of any foundation, which the Imperial Post-office thought it absolutely necessary to give notice to the public."

From the New York Independent Journal.

Albany, June 16. On Sunday last arrived in this city his Excellency Governor Clinton, his Secretary, and Col. Floyd, and set off yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the Commissioners of India affairs, and several gentlemen of this city, in order to hold a treaty at the German Flats with the Oneida and Tuscarora Indians.

New York, June 25. Last Thursday the Congress made choice of his Excellency William Livingston, Esq; the Governor of New Jersey, to succeed John Adams, Esq; in quality of their Ambassador to the United States of Holland; the latter gentleman, some time ago, removed from the Hague, and is now in that station at the Court of London. At the same time Mr Roger Alden was elected Deputy Secretary to the Congress.

New York, June 29. His Excellency Don Gardequi Ambassador from his Most Catholic Majesty to the Court of America, arrived at his house in this city last Friday, and we are informed, will in a few days have an audience of their Excellencies the Members of the United States assembled in Congress.

On the 10th of February last, a bill was read a second time in the General Assembly of Georgia, for granting to his Excellency the Count d'Estaing 20,000 acres of land, and to encourage the settlement thereof.

Every man in America, who, either from motives of self interest, or the more exalted motives of patriotism and philanthropy, feels himself affected in the situation of these rising Republics, must sincerely rejoice, that the principal States of the Union entertain, at length, a just idea of the only radical cure that can possibly be applied to our distresses, that is, an invest Congress with such a power of regulating our trade, as may enable them to counteract those illiberal and impolitic systems, whose influence, like that of a malignant comet, has operated so banefully throughout the States.

New York, July 6. Monday the 27th ult. arrived at his house in New London, (from England, via Nova Scotia), the Right Rev. Dr Samuel Seabury, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, to which diocese he was consecrated by three Bishops on the 15th of November last, after a most excellent sermon adapted to the occasion, delivered by a Bishop of the Episcopal Church at Aberdeen, in Scotland, concerning the pure and Apostolical Establishment.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

On Sunday night, Mr Pitt arrived at his house in Downing-street, from the house of his mother, the Dowager Countess of Chatham, in Somersetshire, where he has been on a visit these ten days.

The members of the Cabinet are all summoned to attend the King in Council to-morrow on particular business.

The Duke of Dorset does not return to Paris till October: the English Secretary continues as Charge des Affaires, the same as the French Secretary in London.

Sir James Harris's late visit from the Hague, we now understand, has been for final instructions as to the business respecting the regulations between the two India Companies, and also for the restoration of the settlement of Negapatnam; both which the Assembly of the States-General have now under consideration.

A treaty was certainly on foot between the Courts of Spain and Morocco, in which the former offered to farm, on certain terms, Tetuan, and the other Moorish ports opposite their coast, merely for the purpose of cutting off the supplies from the fortress of Gibraltar. But, whether the smallness of the terms offered was deemed an insult, or any offensive circumstance arose in the conduct of the business, his Majesty of Morocco was so incensed as instantly to break off the treaty, and even to threaten Spain with a commencement of hostility.

Commodore Gower is daily expected to arrive at Spithead with the Hebe frigate, advices having been received at the Admiralty yesterday, that he was well down the Irish Sea, and near St George's Channel on Wednesday last. He is, as we are given to understand, to take the command of seven ships of the line and three frigates immediately, and to proceed with them into the Atlantic for a short cruise, but not so far as the Bay of Biscay. No part of this fleet is intended for the East Indies, as had been expected; the ships which are to attend Commodore Gill to that station being now under equipment, and ordered to be ready by the first of October next, at firstest.

Prince William Henry goes the cruise with Commodore Gower, and immediately after will be advanced to the rank of Post-Captain, in which capacity he is expected to go out to the Mediterranean in one of the ships appointed to that station with Commodore Cosby.

Without pretending to confirm or contradict the report, now in circulation, of the Doge of Venice being in prison, we think it may not be unacceptable to our readers to prove the possibility of it:—The Republic of Venice, the most ancient in Europe, is governed by three principal Councils, the Grand Council, the Council dei Priors, and that of the twenty-five Lords; besides which there are two more, the Council of Ten, and the Spiritual Council. The former is composed of ten noblemen; it is renewed every year. The last day of each month

this Council clauses among its members, in rotation, three In-
quisitors of State. The authority of this triumvirate is so ab-
solute, that they may condemn all kinds of people to death, e-
ven the Doge himself, without accounting for their conduct to
the Senate. It is necessary that they be unanimous, for if
there be one dissenting voice, the matter is brought to the
Council of which they are members. The other is the Spirit-
ual Council, whereof the Patriarch of Venice is Chief: It is
the only Council into which the noble Venetians, belonging to
the Church, are admitted. This precaution is taken that the
Court of Rome, to which the Venetians are not the most ze-
alous adherents, should not be informed of the secrets of the
Republic. It is thought by many, that the Doge is under the
controul of the Spiritual Council, whereas he only depends on
the Inquisitors of State.

Last week the Besborough, and five other East Indianmen,
which arrived this season, were taken up by the Directors of
the East India Company, for China.

The Valentine, Captain Lewis, is safe arrived at her moor-
ings at Blackwall.

The following is the report at Portsmouth, whether true or
false we will not pretend to determine:—That some soldiers of
the garrison at Gibraltar, supposed to have been bribed, made
an attempt to blow up the magazines; but a lighted match was
discovered in time to prevent the explosion. Several suspicious
people were instantly made examples of. And the report fur-
ther says, that several French ships of the line were arriving
off the port.

The French (says a correspondent) were certainly provoked
to issue the edicts so injurious to our trade. In the definitive
treaty of peace the 18th article binds both nations "to name
Commissioners to enquire into the state of commerce be-
tween the two nations, in order to agree upon arrangements
of trade, on the footing of reciprocity and mutual conve-
nience." Have Ministers discharged their duty in this in-
stance? Mr Crawford was appointed to negotiate; but was
he furnished with powers? Were any steps taken to manifest
to France the liberal intentions, and the open, direct spirit of
this country?

By the act prohibiting the export of tools and utensils, a
stop has been put to a very considerable part of our commerce
with America, and the West India islands. Not a hammer,
a spade, an axe, a hoe, or any other instrument, either of art
or husbandry, can be exported in consequence of that act. A
representation has been made to the Treasury on the stoppage
made at the Custom-house, and the act is, like all the rest,
to be altered in the ensuing session; but in the mean time either
a very heavy grievance is to be incurred, or the government of
the country must condescend to suffer the evasion of their own
acts.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, April 2.

"Never was a country thrown into such anarchy and con-
fusion as this has been by Mr Pitt's regulation bill. It has
spread such a flame through the whole continent, amongst the
British inhabitants, both civil and military, as in all likelihood
will be attended with the total loss of all the Company posses-
sions in Asia, if the bill is not speedily repealed."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 8.

"Saturday evening, during the representation of the Man
of the World, Mr Macklin was suddenly taken ill, and inca-
pable to proceed in the part of Sir Archy M'Sarcasm, which
was read by the elder Mr Dawson. We are informed that
Mr Macklin yet continues greatly indisposed."

PRICES OF STOCKS, AUGUST 16.

Bank Stock, —	Short Ann. 1778, 12½ a 9-16ths.
5 per cent. Ann. 91½ a 3.	3 per cent. Old Ann. 37½ a 3.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777 75½ a 76.	3 per cent. Ann. 55½ a 4.
3 per cent. con. 57½ a 58.	India Bonds, unpaid, 17 a 18.
3 per cent. red. 58½ a 3.	Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 14 s. 6 d. a
Long Ann. 1774.	15 s.

WIND AT DEAL, AUGUST 15. N. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 16.

"The preparations for equipping out a fleet of observation
at Spithead, has, within these few days, been greatly slackened;
and it is now confidently said, that affairs are in a way of
being settled with the Court of France.

"Very little business is, at present, transacted in any of the
public offices, most of the Ministers being out of town.

"The leaders of Opposition continue, most of them, to ab-
stain from the pleasures of the country, in expectation of being
sent for upon a change in the Administration that has been for
some time past thought of; and now pretty generally believed
to be about taking place.

"There is no foundation for the report lately circulated,
that a coalition is upon the eve of taking place between the
Marquis of Lansdown and Lord North, the latter having po-
sitively declared his determination never to quit the party with
which he is at present connected.

"It is said that Parliament will, upon its meeting in Octo-
ber, transact a great deal of business, besides that respecting the
commercial arrangement between Great Britain and Ireland."

Died at Bath, the 9th current, Mr Thomas Mackewan, se-
cond son of the late William Mackewan, Esq; writer to the
signet.

Upon Wednesday the 17th instant, died at his house in
Kirkcudbright, at an advanced old age, William Gordon of
Campbelton, Esq; much and justly regretted.

Wednesday last, Mr David Reid, of Gogar Bank, was found
shot dead a little from his own house. He had gone out a
shooting, and it is supposed his gun had gone off as he was pass-
ing through a hedge, in which the gun was found.

The Diligence, Butler, arrived at London on the 16th inst.
all well.

Last Friday forenoon, the river Tiviot suddenly rose to a
considerable height, and carried off a great number of linen
webs, clothes, sheep skins, &c. The swell was so sudden and
so unexpected (no great quantity of rain having fallen at Kel-
so) that hardly any thing was saved which lay within reach of
the current. Those who observed it say, that the water came
rolling along like the sudden opening of a great sluice, and had
been occasioned, most probably, by a water-spout, or some o-
ther uncommon fall of rain up the country, such as happened
there about sixteen years ago.

Thursday afternoon, a fine lad, only son of Mr Spence paint-
er in Edinburgh, was unfortunately drowned, as he was bath-
ing at Bell's Mills. It was a considerable time before he was
got out, when every effort to restore him to life proved inef-
fectual.

Thursday night a melancholy accident happened: while the
workmen were taking down the old buildings for the South

Bridge in the Cowgate, one of the floors suddenly fell down,
and William Mitchell, a carpenter, was killed on the spot.

We hear from Falkirk, that, on the 15th instant, the peo-
ple there were greatly alarmed by a mad dog. Several dogs
and cattle were bit, which they brought to Grangemouth, and
ducked in the water,—the only method they take to prevent
madness.

Late on Tuesday night last, by order of the Hon: board of
Excise, Mr Gilbert Ogilvie, supervisor, with several officers of
excise, and a considerable party of the 27th regiment, under
the command of Major Gilman, went from Glasgow through
several places in the county of Renfrew, particularly in the
neighbourhood of Paisley, where they detected and seized, a
considerable number of illegal stills, which were on Wednes-
day brought to Glasgow, and lodged in the excise office.

Mr James Mackinlay, preacher of the gospel, has received a
presentation to be one of the ministers of Kilmarnock, in the
room of the Rev. Mr Mutrie, deceased.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 13.

"The decision of this morning, in the House of Commons,
when, in so full a House as 235 members, the friends of Ire-
land who came unsolicited to serve their country, made 108 in
number, consisting of the whole weight of the landed interest
of the kingdom, cannot be considered in any other light than as
a victory. For assuredly the Administration here will not be
so infatuated as to attempt, by the weight of placed and pensioned
burgesses, to press the bill for a commercial adjustment, or
more properly, for a declaration of Ireland's independence, in
the teeth of the nation. Such a determination may have
consequences every good man who loves his country, must
shudder at. It opens a perspective of discord, desolation, and
ruin.

"With all the interest of Administration—with all the
power that place, pension, expectancy—or the sluices of the
Treasury could convert into purposes the most deceitful—a
feeble majority of nineteen only could be collected—composed
of who?—Ask the Lords Sh—n—, Cl—f—n, L—fr—s,
H—sb—gh, whose dependants from the back seats of the
House of Commons, clung to the Secretary, and filled up
the ranks of those who voted for the admission of a bill,
which cut up by the roots every thing that a free people
could prize; and which they should only part from with their
lives.

"Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland was yesterday in the
Commons gallery, from the beginning of the debate until the
end. The seats under the Venetian window behind the chair
were raised in for the accommodation of her Grace.

"The Duchess Dowager of Leinster, Lady Louisa Con-
nelly, Lady Cavendish, Mrs Pitt, and several other Ladies of
distinction, remained in the gallery of the House of Commons,
until the House broke up at near nine o'clock this morning;
such was the anxiety, even among the fair sex, to know the
issue of this important and interesting debate, in which forty
knights of shires appeared in the minority, and six only in the
majority."

ARRIVED AT LEITH.—August 19: Mary, Baird, from Sky, with
kelp; Charlotte, Watson, from Portferry, with grain; Margaret,
Currie, from North Berwick, with grain; Lady Grant, Malcolm,
from Aberdeen, with goods; Janet, Wiseman, from Archangel, with
iron and tallow; Jean, Clark, from Longannat, with stones; For-
tune, Buchanan, from Inverkeithing, in ballast; Mary, Young,
from St David's, with coals.—20. Jean, Napier, from Glasgow,
with goods; Jean, Brown, from ditto, with ditto.

SAILED, Katharine and Hibel, Lyel, for Perth, with goods; Mally,
Brown, for Montrose, with goods; Memphis, Gardner, for Memel,
in ballast; Betty and Peggy, Robertson, for Berwick, with goods;
Mary Rose, Bruce, for Macduff, with goods; Nymph, Marshall, for
Aberdeen, with goods.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK.—August 15. Molly, Macallum, from
Campbeltown, with seized salt.—16. Nelly and Peggy, Macintyre,
from Charlestown, with goods; Bowman, Ramsay, from Virginia,
with tobacco; Euphrates, Campbell, from Jamaica, with sugar and
rum; Lilly, Robertson, from Cadix, with salt.

SAILED.—August 15. Boyd, Boyd, for Virginia, with goods; Duke
of Athole, Hart, for Dantzick, with ditto.—16. Flora, Morison,
for Corke, with ditto; Nelly, Morison, for Dublin, with ditto;
Albany, Johnston, for Virginia, with ditto; Perlevarance, Smith,
for England, in ballast.—17. Isabella, Macalister, for Rotterdam,
with tobacco; Hopewell, Gray, for Liverpool, with goods; Peg-
gy, Lamont, for Belfast, with ditto; Eleonora, Kerr, for Newry,
with ditto.

ESCAPED from Anstruther Prison,

On the night of the 16th current,

MARGARET SCOTT, suspected of child-murder. She is a tall,
thin woman, about thirty years of age, long visaged, grey-eyed,
and plaited with the small pox. Whoever apprehends her, so as she may
be secured in any jail, shall receive a reward of FIVE GUINEAS, upon
applying to the magistrates of Anstruther.

AMERICAN TAR.

TO BE SOLD by William Sibbald and Company, merchants in Leith,
a cargo of thick NEW ENGLAND TAR, for smearing sheep;

American Pot-ashes, Dantzick and Hungary Pearl ditto; Jamaica and
Grenada Rum, Swedish and Russia iron, St Petersburg and Riga Flax,
with every other article imported from the Baltic.

GROUP OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD upon Monday the 5th of September next, at the house
of Balfour, in the parish of Markinch, and county of Fife, the
whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which belonged to Mrs Bethune
of Balfour lately deceased. There is a complete set of Table China, a
great quantity of Bed and Table Linen, and sundry articles of Silver
Plate, &c. unnecessary to be mentioned.

The roup will begin at eleven o'clock on the Monday forenoon, and
continue till all be sold.

The house of Balfour lies within ten measured miles of Kinghorn, and
six miles from Falkland.

DUNDEE, AUGUST 17, 1785.

THE which day the Presbytery of Dundee examined the Grammar
School of that town, in presence of the Provost and Magistrates
thereof, and many other Gentlemen from the town and country;—when
the boys in the several Classes gave great satisfaction to all present. For
the honour, therefore, and encouragement of Mr. WATSON, Rector of
that School, and his Assistants, the Presbytery ordered a copy of this
minute, signed by the Moderator, to be delivered to the Provost, with a
request that he would cause it to be published in some of the Edinburgh
newspapers.

(Signed) JAMES SCOTT, Moderator.

P. S. The School is to be convened on the 26th September. Mr
Brown is to begin the Rudiment Class on the 1st of November, and it
is intreated that parents will be punctual in observing the time, that the
Class may be formed at once, and go on together.—Mr Watson continues
to have accommodation for a few School-Boys as boarders.

SALE OF STRALOECH.

To be SOLD by judicial sale, upon the 1st of December next,
THE Lands and Estate of STRALOECH, lying in the parishes of
Mouline, and Kirkmichael, and county of Perth.

Further particulars to be afterwards advertised; in the mean time infor-
mation may be had from Adam Stewart, writer in Edinburgh.

In a few Days will be Published,
AN
EXPLANATION OF A DESIGN
FOR THE
SOUTH BRIDGE.
Presented to the Honourable Trustees appointed by act of Parliament
for seeing that work put into execution.
By JAMES CRAIG ARCHITECT.

A R M Y.

TO BE SOLD, on very advantageous terms, A CORNETCY in a re-
giment of Dragoons upon the Fifth Establishment, with appoint-
ments.—Apply to James Walker, writer to the signet.

Farm near Edinburgh, and Stone-quarry to Let.
To be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and en-
tered to at Martinmas next.

THAT FARM OF RAVELSTOUN, about two miles west from E-
dinburgh, as presently possessed by Alexander Scamper, complete-
ly inclosed and divided by stone-dykes into ten separate inclosures, which
are all sufficiently watered during the dryest season, and several of them
are presently in grass. There is on the Farm a large Dwelling House,
and complete set of office-houses, with separate houses for cottars and
servants. The tenant, if he chooses, may have several other inclosures
in addition to his Farm; and some inclosures will be let separately.

ALSO to be Let and entered to at Candlemas next, the WESTER
HILL PARK of Ravelstoun, and that excellent Free Stone Quarry there-
in, presently possessed by Mr James Brown, architect, and James Mit-
chell. The grounds will be shown by James Hair or James Simpson, at
Ravelstoun.

For particulars apply to Alexander Keith, writer to the signet.
Those inclining to have a lease will give in proposals in writing to him
before the first of September next, when such as are not accepted shall be
conceded, if desired.

HOUSES IN PERTH TO BE SOLD.

THAT Tenement of HOUSES and YARD, with a BAKE HOUSE
and others, lying in the South street of Perth, which belonged to
Alexander Buist, and others, and lately to James Buist baker there.

The roup is to be held in the house of Thomas Marshall vintner there,
upon Friday the 2d September next, at the hour of six in the after-
noon.

The articles of roup, with the progress of writs, which is complete, are
to be seen in the hands of James Buist, writer in Perth.

The creditors of the said James Buist, are requested to meet Mr Pat-
ton, the trustee, in the same place, at half past five o'clock of that af-
ternoon, on business of importance to them.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of Lands in the Parish of Baldernock,

About six miles from Glasgow.

THERE will be SOLD by public roup on Wednesday the 31st of
August next, betwixt the hours of eleven o'clock forenoon and
two afternoon, within the house of Peter McKinlay vintner in Glasgow,
All and Whole the Lands of BANKIER EASTER, with the Tithes
great and small, lying in the parish of Baldernock, and shire of Stirling;
consisting of about 200 acres, 111 acres of which are croft ground, and the
rest outfield, all arable excepting about five acres.

The outfield grounds are full of coal and lime, part of which is level-
free, and the rest can be made level-free at a very small expence. Where
the lime is now working there is about three ells of tiring above a lime-
stone of from an ell to 5-4ths thick, immediately below which is coal of
an excellent quality 5-4ths thick; below it limestone 5-4ths thick; im-
mediately below this limestone there is ironstone about an ell thick; and
below the ironstone two thin seams of limestone and coal. In one part
of the ground all these seams may be worked together. There are also
many other thin seams of ironstone in other parts of the ground.

The lands lie about a mile from the great canal, by which lime and
coal may be carried at a small expence.

The tacks of the whole lands expired at Martinmas last; and when
the dyke on the west side, which is now building, is finished, the lands
will be all inclosed excepting about eight rods of dyke on the north side.
The tenants will shew the lands, and the progress of writs, which are clear,
and conditions of sale, will be seen by applying to Richard Allan mer-
chant in Glasgow.

The lands will be sold privately any time before the said 31st of Au-
gust, if any person incline to purchase.

The lands held of a subject, and pay five merks yearly of feu-duty.
They are at present sicken to the Fluchter-Mill, but are to be free of
sicken at the end of the present miller's tack, which will be in nine years
hence.

Sail-Cloth, Thread, and Carpet Manufactories.

To be disposed of by private Bargain, viz.

THE Sail-Cloth Manufactory, carried on at
Stonehaven, by the deceased Mr John Burnett, merchant in A-
berdeen, consisting of sundry houses erected for the purpose, and em-
ployed in the said manufactory, being the property of the said Mr Bur-
nett, and some other houses in lease, with all the utensils and machine-
ry, and the stock of materials that remain on hand unwrought up. The
accommodation is good, and pretty extensive, and the situation very ad-
vantageous, being in the heart of a country adapted to the spinning of
such goods, and the command of water on the spot for cleaning the
yarns, and turning the necessary machinery.

This manufactory has been carried on to advantage for a considerable
number of years, and is fully established. It is therefore an exceeding
good opening to any who may incline to prosecute such a branch.

A L S O,

The THREAD and CARPET MANUFACTORY, carried on by
the said deceased Mr Burnett at Barmhill, within less than a mile of
Aberdeen, consisting of a small commodious dwelling house, and sundry
manufacturing houses, with all the utensils employed in these manufac-
tures, and stock of materials on hand unwrought up.

A L S O,

The small BLEACHFIELD and PARK adjoining, on which there
is a lease of thirty-eight years after the present to run, but with power
to the tackman to give it up at the end of nine years, if he incline.—
There is a stream of water runs through this bleachfield, and a mill-
house built on the ground, where there is a sufficient fall for turning
machinery, and the command of a dam just at hand for collecting the
water as necessary. These houses have been employed for some time
past in the thread and carpet manufactures, but would be very conve-
nient for many other purposes.

Such persons as may incline to purchase any of these subjects, are re-
quested to give in their proposals to Dr William Thom, advocate in A-
berdeen, or to Alexander Gallen there, betwixt and the first of October
next. If farther information is wanted by those at a distance, letters
addressed as above will be duly answered.

BING'S Cakes for making Shining Liquid Blacking,

For Carriages, Sedan Chairs, Shoes, Boots, &c.

ARE now universally and justly allowed,
by the best Judges, to take precedence
of all other blacking cakes or balls extant, with-
out exception—giving to the leather a beautiful
black jet shining gloss beyond conception, and
rendering it remarkably durable, soft, smooth,
and pliable, and preventing it from cracking,
the last—do not soil a white stocking, even if
rubbed thereon—may be used in their substance,
or made into liquid—are free from smell, and will keep any length of
time in any climate, and consequently very convenient for travelling;
and, notwithstanding their superior elegance and efficacy, will not cost
above one halfpenny per week to the wearer, and will be a saving in
the washing of stockings far beyond the amount of the blacking in the
year.

Sold by appointment, wholesale and retail, by Mess. Husband, Elder,
and Co. opposite the Tron-Church, and at Smith's hairdresser and per-
fumer, Bridge Street, Edinburgh; and by Mr Swanston, grocer, Tron-
gate, and Mr Whitlaw, perfumer, Glasgow.—Price of the small cakes
and balls, 6 d.—Of the large, 1 s. each.

Also, BING'S Beautifying Cakes for Carriages, of a superior quality,
not inferior to varnish, at 2 s. 6 d. and 1 s. each.

